# Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 43.


## Mr. Russell's Letters.

We copy the following from Mr. Russell's letters to the London *Times*, one of which is dated at Washington, September 6th, and the other September 10th:

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION

Major General Fremont's proclamation has driven a wedge not only into the fine piece of Cabinet work at Washington, but into the whole substance of the Union party. It did not need any such appliance to cause fissures in either, for there were, and are, deep rents and cracks in these fabrics, built up, as they are, of bits of different platforms, which all the Union glues and the varnishes of the politicians could neither eventually cement nor conceal. A system of ostracism and the liberal use of Lafayette once introduced, it is hard to say where the result may end, or when those who enjoy the power will become philosophers enough to deny themselves the equisite pleasure of sending off an opponent at an election or a possible rival to the seclusion of the strict retreats, where he may reflect on the errors of his way, and repent him of the evil he has done.

RUSSELL'S VIEW OF OUR PRESIDENT AND CABINET

I do not attach any importance whatever to rumors, but it is within my own personal knowledge that serious personal dislikes exists between the members of the Cabinet. The President in the main cultivates the intimacy, and perhaps approves the councils of Mr. Seward, but he is exhibiting a rude vigor of his own—rude because it is displayed openly—which proves that he can reduce his Cabinet to what it really is according to the American theory—a mere board of heads of departments, who may be put on one side if he pleases. Mr. Seward, wise in his generation, confines his attention to the onerous business of his own department, but others of his colleagues distinguish themselves by an unlucky assiduity in tormenting themselves with the affairs of departments which do not belong to them, and "everything by turns and nothing long" are the teredos of every plank in the ship of state. Mr. Lincoln, who has a right to go everywhere, (and do anything he likes apparently,) evinces a solicitude natural enough in all that is going on in the army, the navy, and the other branches of the public service, and has latterly turned his attention to the subject of big guns and ordnance. It would surprise an Englishman whose notion of the functions of a President, founded on the popular idea that they were those of a milder sort of chief magistracy than that which we have the happiness to possess, probably restricted his powers to that of veto or approval by signature of acts of Parliament and the sending of messages, to be told that Mr. Lincoln is not only head of the army and navy, but that in such questions as the propriety of relieving Fort Sumter by a military and naval expedition the Illinois lawyer studied books, heard arguments on both sides, and finally determined on the course to be pursued. Pray observe with what subtlety the southerners have acted, in the language they have used in familiar correspondence and in the press, when speaking of the United States.—They never mention the name of the ex-Great Republic. The United States army is to them "Lincoln's mercenaries," the United States' navy is "Lincoln's war ships," and so on through all the varieties of Lincoln's "hordes" "barbarians," "Yankees," "savages," &c, they endeavor to fix on the President the direct personal responsibility of the whole conflict, to restrict the agents he uses in waging it to the Yankees of the New England States.

LINCOLN, BLAIR AND CHASE.

The mass of the South are fighting for a Union of their own, to which they have insensibly transferred their loyality and their national feeling, which unquestionably is great, in the old flag, and believe they are fighting against an alien enemy—one Abraham Lincoln—who is aided and abetted by the powers of darkness and their Yankee co-efficient. And yet I have reason to believe Mr. Lincoln is one of the most moderate men in the section of his own cabinet which looks to internal politics, and that in the present distracting discussions he generally inclines to the view that the North is not making a war against slavery, and that the result of her success need not to be the liberation of the negro. Mr. Blair who is a downright covepanter of the American sort, and with whom the southern slaveholders are sons of Belial—"a sword of the Lord and Gideon" man, who could smite the Philistines hip and thigh from the rising to the going down of the sun—and several hours after—with a grim satisfaction in being a chosen instrument—I speak, of course, metaphorically, and not physically—has a great influence, derived from the clearness of his head, his persistency, and the rigidity of his principles, among his party; but his doctrines would most likely end in confining the United States to the original New England settlements or in establishing a dictatorship resting on bayonets. What prefacy, Popery and monarchy were to the men of the first Covenant, southern rights, slaveholding included, are to Mr. Blair. Nor are they less so to Mr Chase, who possesses, after all, the largest and most solid brain in the Cabinet, but who had no objection at one time to let the South go it it liked, believing that the system on which it was founded must be in the end, and that not distantly, the means of inflicting a punishment and vengeance on the seceding states far more terrible than any either the army or navy of the North could execute.

FREMONT AND HIS PROCLAMATION.

It may readily, then, be imagined how Gen. Fremont's proclamation increases the difficulty and augments the animosities which exist in the sections of the Cabinet. Lest it might be supposed that the law confiscating slaves who had been employed by their masters against the United States in any way, which Congress passed at the last moment, and which the President signed so reluctantly, has been taken by Gen. Fremont as his authority for the edict he has put forth, it may be as well to point out that he goes so far beyond the terms of the statute as to liberate the slaves of masters who are in rebellion against the government, and so far as his district extends, therefore, he would, if successful, liberate nearly all the slaves, because there can be but little doubt that a vast number of the masters in the South are in rebellion against the government of the United States. To the democrats of the North, who are at this instant talking of "guaranties" for the South, and the revision of the Constitution in the same breath in which they speak of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union and denounce secession as revolution, the doctrine, founded as it is on the undefined powers of martial law, must be particularly objectionable. It may be a bold stroke of General Fremont to attach to himself a coherent mass of the Republicans, or it may be a simple act of war without any *ariere pensee*. At all events, it is embarrassing. The Commander of the forces in the West is an ambitious, bold and enterprising man, but will surprise me to find he proves a very great man. He is profuse in expenditure, energetic in action and speculative in plans, but still I doubt whether he can effect all that is expected of him with the materials at his disposal.

OUR OBSTACLES AND ENCOURAGEMENTS.

It will require success in war and great dexterity to make Kentucky safe for the Union; greater still to recover Missouri, in spite of the extreme weakness, feebleness and ignorance of the Confederate leaders, and their inability to turn their advantages to account. The war of the colonies with Great Brttain must have been conducted very much in the same fashion on both sides. The vast size of the states and the enormous distances to be traversed render it impossible for mere fighters to do anything except kill and wound each other in a guerilla war, till a leader, some soldier who knows something about the A B C of his profession rises up and reduces the efforts of his followers to a systematic mode of warfare. It is pitiable to see the Union distracted as it is, but I fear the condition of things will become worse instead of better.

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The gleam of sunshine from Hatteras has thrown a dark shadow across the south. It has revived the hopes of the north, and gilded the weather-cocks of the Navy Department, not forgetting the much-abused and hard-working Secretary, Mr. Gideon Welles.

In his letter of September 10th, Mr. Russell writes as follows respecting.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL LINES.

All that can be seen or heard leads to the belief that the confederates are preparing for some great effort, and that they have retired portions of their force from before Washington, either as a device to blind their antagonist while making it, on to co operate with the rest of the army by a serious demonstration above and below the city. If the confederates have moved, they mean to do some mischief. They can scarcely retire and hope to make a better leap by doing so. In inactivity on both sides, coupled with prodigious expenditure, are the best if not the only chance of compromise and peace. Success on either side revives the hopes of complete ultimate triumph of the one, and stimulates the animosity and the display of the resources of the other. There is one thing to be taken into consideration as an element of peace. During the winter the armies must go into quarters. Even so far south as Virginia the weather is frequently very severe, snow lies many feet deep on the ground for weeks at a time. The Potomac is occasionally frozen over completely. The roads, always indifferent, become rivers of mud and slush, through which it would be nearly impossible to move men or guns or baggage.—When the armies are in winter quarters, will the politicians work for peace or war? Or will the readers of divisions be permitted to carry on operations in the ice and snow, remembering the great success of Washington after the traject, which is so often represented in bad engravings all over North America? It is obviously the interest of Beauregard to strike a great blow before winter sets in, and thus strengthen the base for negotiations? but Gen. McClellan, I am satisfied, will not move a man if he can help it until the very end of this month or the beginning of October. About that time there will be kind inquiries about the second fifty millions of the loan, and no doubt increased vigor on the part of those opposed to the war. But if General McClellan obtains any very considerable victory, and is able to break through the shell with which the Confederates have covered their soft parts in the interior of the states, some measure short of secession and independence may satisfy them; and when they are menaced with destruction, they may put up with an offer to live on fair terms with their conquerers. It is to be seen whether the latter will then offer them what they might have easily obtained at an earlier stage of hostility.

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The Richmond Enquirer announces the arrival in Richmond, of Sir James Ferguson Knight, M. P., England, adding that 'Sir James brings letters to President Davis from Hon. A. Dudley Mann, now in Europe.' The slight objection to this 'fashionable intelligence' is that there is only one person named Knight in the British Parliament (namely Mr. Frederick Winn Knight, who represents West Worcestershire,) and that the only Knight in Great Britian with a title is Sir Arnold James Knight, of Nottingham; who is M. D., but not M. P. The Richmond Enquirer will please try again.—*Philadelphia Press.*

## FROM MISSOURI.

THE REASONS FOR PRICE'S RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Oct. 10.—(Correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*.)—The plan of General Price, after he captured Lexington, was to remain for a time and operate on the north side of the river, and for this purpose, on Saturday, the 28th September, he crossed the river at Lexington with four thousand mounted men, and this force took up their line of march for the railroad, with the view of its total destruction, and then sad havoc was to be made among all the Governsment forces in Northwest Missouri.

But late in the evening a rebel named Alfred Jones, who had been released as prisoner at the arsenal, where he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, returned from St. Louis to Lexington and reported that the whole country below was alive with troops; that Fremont was after Price, and that Price might prepare for a big fight in a few days. This seemed to raise the courage of Price's men, and they said let Fremont come, they were ready for him.

When Jones announced that General Fremont had 30,000 men, his only fear was that Price would not make a stand, the latter countermanded his order for sending troops to the railroad, and a messenger was immediately despatched after those who had already started across the river. On that night Price made his preperations for a movement southward, and General Rains, it is said, went twenty miles that night on his southern route. It is also believed that Governor Johnson availed himself of this command as an escort to get himself out of danger.

Price and all his forces left on Monday, the 30th ult: but his train of baggage wagons, about 1,200 in number, did not get off before Wednesday.

If Price had desired a fight with Fremont he would have taken the Georgetown Road, or possibly the Warrenburg road; but instead of this, he has gone on the road leading down the western boundary of this State and the southwest.

I have given a plain narrative of facts as they have transpired here, and if Price does make a stand and give battle, all who are cognizant of his movements will be disappointed. His most intelligent friends consider this course a complete back down, while the more verdant are solaced with the idea that he has gone to meet McCulloch, who, from the most reliable information, is somewhere in Arkansas. The forces of Price were very large at Lexington, but many of the men were only for the occasion, and have gone home. His force was 15,000 to 18,000 when he left Lexington, and as the fact becomes certain that his destination is Arkansas, it will still further decrease.

## Interesting From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12th.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of Santa Fe, N. M, Sept. 22nd, writes as follows:

New Mexico is still free from invasion by the Texans. On the 23 h inst. at Fort Fauntleroy, 400 Navajoes made an attack on that post and were repulsed with a loss of 20 killed and 44 wounded and prisoners. The troops in the Fort had but one man wounded.

Col. St. Vrain has resigned and it is understood that Kit Carson will succeed him in command.

The Governor's call for the enrollment of all males between 18 and 45 does not seem to elict much attention from the people. I have yet to hear of the first man complying with its requirements.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL CAMERON.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Gen. Cameron leaves St. Louis to-day to visit Gen. Fremont at Camp Lillie, Tipton.

A large deputation of Missourians have waited on General Cameron, urging the continuance of General Fremont in command of this department.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12th.—Everything along the lines of the Federal army, as well as on those of the rebels, is reported quiet today.

The opinion gains ground that General McClellan's plan for organizing his army into three grand divisions, which has heretofore been objected to by General Scott, will be adopted. Generals Heintzleman, Franklin and McDowell are spoken of as the respective commanders.

Several large transports came up the Potomac this morning, running close to the Virginia shore. They were unmolested.

Mr. Henry May, M. C. from Baltimore, has been released from Fort McHenry. The friends of several other Baltimoreans, now under arrest, are working actively for their release.

*"JESSIE" AND THE ELDER BLAIR.*

A gentlemen from Washington reports a good thing as having been said by Jessie Benton Fremont, while on her recent visit to the Capital to ferret out the origin of the hostility which had manifested itself toward her husband. At one of her interviews with the President, Mr. Blair, Sr., father of the Postmaster-General, and Frank P. Blair, was present. After some preliminary conversation, Mr. Blair turned to Mrs. Fremont and commenced the dialogue which follows:

Blair—Mrs. Fremont, allow me to say to you that in my judgment, Madam, your proper place is at the head of your husband's household at St. Louis, and this intermeddling with affairs of State is, to say the least of it, in very bad taste on your part. And, in conclusion, I wish you to understand that here is where we make men and unmake them."

Jessie—"Mr. Blair, permit me to say to you that I have seen *some* men of your making, and if they are the best you can do, I advise you to quit the business.

*A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.*

In one respect there is a perfect analogy between the advance of the Federal army into the revolted States and that of Bonaparte into Russia—we mean the terrible *servile* alliance, in each case, offered.—Says Hazlitt, in his "Life of Napoleon:" "One great fear of the Russians was that their slaves would rise up and throw off their bondage; and it was, therefore, an object to prevent their having any communication with the French. They made use of the most improbable and disgusting fables to excite their terror and hatred, and of their ignorance and degradation to perpetuate that ignorance and degradation." "Those serfs," as Monthelon says, "who inhabited the little towns, were well disposed to head an insurrection against the *noblesse*. This was the reason why the Russians resolved to set fire to all the towns on the route of the army.

Such is the perfectly analogous situation in the two cases. We believe that our true policy is precisely that which commended itself to the greatest practical publicist of his age. Bonaparte refused to avail himself of the disposition of the serfs to rise against their masters. And why? For precisely the identical reasons that force themselves upon us. "The serfs," said he, "are unfit to be trusted with the liberty they desire. If I encourage the subjects of the Czar to rise against him, I cannot hope that he will ever again become my friend."—He subsequently made use of this language to the Senate of France: "By proclaiming the emancipation of the slaves, I could have armed the greater portion of the Russian population against himself. In several villages this enfranchisement was demanded of me. But the war I made upon Russia was *political*; and, besides, the brutality of this numerous class of the Russian people is such that this measure would devote many families to the most horrid barbarities."

Well, we are engaged in just such a *political* war, in spite of our own will, against an adversary that has been and whom it is of great consequence should again be, our "friend." In neather case was *subjugation* the purpose, but simply the restoration of affairs to the *status quo ante bellum*. That being the object of Bonaparte, as he himself declared, he did not doubt that his true policy was to prevent his "political war" from being the occasion of a social and servile war. He held to this policy to the last, even up to the time he left Moscow. As is said by Sir Robert Wilson, an English writer, who was present during most of the campaign: "There is no question that a civil war could have been fomented in Russia; and it was Bonaparte who rejected the offers of insurrection which were made to him during the time he was in Moscow."

"Now, if Bonaparte was impelled, by the importance of not permanently alienating the Czar, and also by considerations of humanity, to avoid all incitement to servile war, the same policy is most assuredly incumbent upon us. The recovered friendship of the Czar was necessary to him simply that an external ally might be won; but the regained friendship of the Southern people is necessary to us that our internal oneness may be saved. The humane inducements in his case referred only to distant foreigners, of alien blood, strange religion, and barbarious language; in our case, they refer to our own kith and kin, speakers of the same mother-tongue, worshippers at the same altar, and fellow-citizens under the same free rule. The reasons which pressed so powerfully upon the great French Emperor press with far more force upon us.—*N. Y. World.*

*SUNDAY AND WAR—FOUR GREAT BATTLES.*

It is a curious fact that more great battles have been fought on Sunday than on any other day of the week; and, as our troops commenced the fight at Bull's Run on Sunday, many who are inclined to be superstitious have pursuaded themselves our bad luck was owing to our violation of the day. If Gen. Patterson, however, had advanced with his forces, as he should have done, the result would have been very different.

The British attacked Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, on Sunday, in the year 1815. They were repulsed with the loss of some three thousand men. Our loss was trifling. Our victory was owing to the fact that we had cotton bales for a breastwork, and had the best riflemen in the world.

The French, under Napoleon Boneparte, attacked the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, on Sunday, in 1815. The French were about seventy thousand strong; the British and their allies about eighty thousand. The contest was between veterans, and was one of the most terrific on record. Napoleon would have gained the day, had his Marshal who had been appointed to watch the Prussians, come to his rescue, or had not Blucher come to the aid of Wellington.

The great battle of Blenheim was fought on Sunday, in 1704. The Duke of Marlborough, at the head of the British army, and his brave and powerful ally, "our good Prince Eugene," commenced the attack on the immense forces of the French.—The struggle was bloody and dreadful. The French were defeated with a loss of from thirty to forty thousand men.

The battle of Blenheim decided the fate of Europe, and placed the Protestant religion in power. The battle of Waterloo, more than a hundred years afterward, decided the fate of Europe a second time, and sent Napoleon to St. Helena. The battle of New Orleans decided the fate of America.—Will not the superstitious imagine that the battle of Bull's Run decided our fate a second time?

It will be seen from the above that on Sunday, as well as on other days, Providence takes the side of the heaviest bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

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THE TONE OF BULLETS.—A soldier writing from one of the camps on the Potomac thus alludes to the peculiar music made by bullets passing through the air:

It is a very good place to exercise the mind with the enemy's pickets rattling close at hand. A musical ear can study the different tones of the bullets as they skim through the air. I caught the pitch of a large sized minie yesterday—it was a swell from E flat to F, and as it passed into the distance and lost its velocity, receded to D—a very pretty change. One of the most startling sounds is that produced by the Hotchkiss' shell. It comes like the shriek of a demon, and the bravest old soldiers feel like ducking when they hear it. It is no more destructive than some other missiles, but there is a great deal in mere sound to work upon men's fears. The tremendous scream is caused by a ragged edge of lead, which is left on the shell.—In favorable positions of light, the phenomena can sometimes be seen, as you stand directly behind a gun, of the clinging of the air to the ball. The ball seems to gather up the atmosphere and carry it along, as the earth carries its atmosphere through space. Men are frequently killed by the wind of a cannon shot. There is a law which causes the atmosphere to cling to the earth, or which presses upon it with a force, at the surface, of fifteen pounds to the square inch; does the same law, or a modification, pertain to cannon balls in flight? I do not remember of meeting with a discussion of the subject in any published work. It is certainly an interesting philosophic question.

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Governor Curtin has determined to stop all enlistments in this State for other State regiments, and will issue a proclamation to that effect.

## Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

### What is Education and what has it done.

How many times has this question been asked during the last twenty years? It was once thought to be—"instruction, nurture, training, discipline, tuition." Modern educators have been analyzing the word, and tearing it to pieces, until they have come to the same conclusion that to educate is to instruct and train all the faculties of the mind and the body.

What has education done for mankind? It was wont to be said by the uneducated in times past, that learning is good for nothing; that it makes its possessors proud, lazy, &c. But it is now known, that education has done something—and something good, too. But, we also know, that it has not done all that was expected from it, and which ought to have been done by it. Why? Because education has been defective, or has not been of the right kind. The youth have not been trained "in the way they should go."

But, our question is—not what has education *not done*, but, what has it done? We are much healthier than our ancestors. Is not this something? We think that it is. And this has been accomplished by our being better instructed in the laws of health. We remember the time, when in this *enlightened* country, the doctor shut up his patient burning with fever, in a close room during weeks of summer heat, without a breath of pure air, or a drop of cool water for his parched tongue.—Have we learned nothing in hygienic education? The mortality from disease has diminished more than twenty per cent, during the last half century. True, many of our once hardy race of young men and women of the farming districts, by imitating the silly fashions of the city, have degenerated from the health and strength of their fathers and mothers; but, as knowledge increases, these evils will be cured. Since the laws of health first began to be understood, about two centuries ago, the average duration of human life in civilized countries, has increased from eighteen years to forty five; and we have no doubt but that by strict observance of the laws of health, mankind might be brought back to its primeval age. There is no doubt, but that as man was at first created, "naked in body and in mind," and the wants of both supplied by his own intelligence and industry, so man's own follies and vices have enfeebled both.

In the increasing of our wealth, too, what has not been accomplished by education? The earth yields her fruits in fourfold abundance, not by the skill of the mere *farmer*, but by the aid of *science*. A Lancaster county farmer, a few years since, remarked, that it cost him four times as much to support his family, as it had cost his father. "Fine clothes, fine furniture, fine equipage, and—"FINE BARNS," interrupted his neighbor.

"Yes, and fine houses," continued the farmer, apparently not noticing the point of the remark. "Why," he continued "my son hasn't less than two hundred dollars worth of books, and my father's whole library consisted of not more than a half dozen books, and we scarcely ever saw more than one newspaper."

"And," said the other, "do you approve of your father's course? Or rather, would you think it right for *you* to follow in your father's course? For, this brings us to another point:—are you not four times as able to support your family, as your father was? Does not every acre of this farm yield four times as much as when it was in the possession of your father?"

"You're right," was the response, "it does."—"Then," continued the other, "your son's library is but a just tribute to that science, which has enabled you (or rather necessitated you) to build your large and beautiful barn, and to fill it with the increased produce of your soil." To all of which, the farmer assented.

Education, then, has given us an increase of health and wealth. Are these nothing?—And they are the indirect results of an intellectual education, although not of the right kind: for, but little direct education in physics, morals or religion, has yet been given in the schools.

We say, that a moral and religious education has not been given in the schools: and religion is but seldom heard of by our youth, except in sectarian pulpits, thundering forth its enormities upon all whose religious faith is dissimilar to its own. Hence, morals and religion (we mean the "pure and undenied *religion*," spoken of between eighteen and nineteen centuries ago) have not kept pace with intellectual education. And physical education, until the last notwithstanding all this, religion and morals we believe to be on the increase,—the result, as we believe of our intellectual culture, inferior as it is acknowledged to be; although not proportionally with it. Then, let us discard the heresy, that some have dared to maintain, that an intellectual education alone, is worse than none. An intellectual cultivation, not connected with moral and religious culture, bad as it is, is still better than a want of morals and religion connected with heathenish ignorance of every thing else.—We will continue this subject another time.—*Lancaster Union.*

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## GET READY.

Success is seldom governed by *chance*. If it were, there would be no honor attending our successful enterprise, and no dishonor connected with the unsuccessful ones.

We can, in nearly every instance, insure success by making the proper preparation for it. An enterprise entered upon by those who have matured the plans and taken the needful precautions, can scarcely fail. The important thing is to *get ready*.

School directors of Clinton county, are you getting ready for the opening of the fall and winter schools? The school house may need repairing—the black board to be enlarged, the desks and seats made more comfortable, a good Teacher to be employed and a hundred other things to attend to. Are you getting ready now to insure success the coming term?

Teachers, are *you* getting ready? Are you preparing for the examination? Are you reading on the subject of teaching? Are you laying in a deep and broad foundation as a teacher, that will give you success?

And parents, are you getting ready? Will you see that the field and other work is finished in time to permit your children to attend school at the *opening* of the session?—Will you get the proper books for your children, and then prepare to assist them in their lessons during the long evenings that will soon be here? It will not be long before several thousand children in this county will meet in the school room for instruction. Are we all getting ready to meet them there—to instruct them properly? It will be too late to *get ready* after the schools open.—*Lock Haven Free Press.*

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## "THE ARMY FRAUDS."

We have received from Harrisburg the Report of the Commission appointed by Gov. Curtin in reference to the frauds alleged to have been committed against the State in the furnishing of supplies for the army.

As might very well have been expected, it entirely exculpates the Governor and all of the members of the Administration from any complicity whatever in frauds against, or overcharges to the State. The only paragraph in the Report which at all bears upon any person connected with the Administration, is the following. Referring to the purchase of inferior blankets, for which, it is alleged, that too high a price was paid, the Commissioners say:

"The plankets were, perhaps, worth the price, but the price, one dollar and a-half a pair, was obviously too low to procure a suitable article, even had each soldier received a pair, which was not the case, each soldier receiving only one blanket at a cost to the State of only seventy-five cents. No blame can be attached to the manufacturer, and it is, therefore, divided between Adjutant General Biddle, by whose order the purchases were made, and the Quartermaster's Department, to which alone such purchases belong."

It will thus be seen that so far as the blankets are concerned, the great difficulty was that an inferior article was furnished, and that the State paid no more for them than they were worth.

We have examined this Report carefully and critically, and after having done so, we arrive at the conclusion that such complaints as may be made must be attributed entirely to the peculiar circumstances under which the Administration was called upon to act. It is, without doubt, true that in some cases the Government of the State paid a larger price for articles which were required than, under other circumstances, they could have been obtained for; but when the extraordinary circumstances of the case are considered, this fact is not surprising.

The Report shows that the State has paid out from seven to ten thousand dollars, which might have been saved under other circumstances, but if we consider the fact that those who had charge of the furnishing of these materials were without experience, in reference to their purchase, there can be no blame attached to them. The Governor, so soon as his attention was called to the fact that money was being made out of the State in an undue manner directed his attention to the evils which was said to exist, and the Report of this Commission shows clearly and conclusively that he was successful in his efforts.—*Daily News.*

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## A Richmond Union Man.

A lady who recently returned from Richmond, Virginia, relates this incident:

Col. Payne, United States Army, and for many long years a friend of General Scott, had excited a reluctant admiration there on account of his persevering and immovable determination not to desert the Stars and Stripes. No bribes, or threats, or flatteries could shake him; he had the Napoleonic temperament, like a block of marble, over which the thunder shaft glided along, leaving no impression. Jefferson Davis and all the distinguished men of his kingdom visited the old man and sought to reason him out of his fealty, but in vain; and even a lady to whom he was once engaged was commissioned to weep over him, but the old man's heart replied, if his lips did not,

'I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more.'

Finally, the dog showed his teeth, properly belonging to him, to the amount of $50,000 or so, was threatened. 'Let it go,' said the aged soldier. At latest observation this plan set, overawing the night of Secession, was not in obscuration.

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Dr. Hayes' polar expedition has reached Halifax, on its way home.

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Dress plainly—the thinest soap bubbles wear the gaudiest colors.

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The most difficult punctuation—putting a stop to a woman's tongue.

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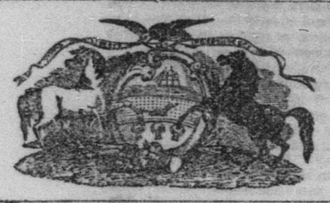
The christian duty of military blunderers—Resignation.

# BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Oct. 25, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.


## CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance*.

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

*Old Quarters* taken *at par* on all kinds of accounts.

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We have received a letter intended for publication from Mr John W. Mittong, dated at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, Oct. 22nd, in answer to the advertisement in the Gazette, over the signature of B. F. Meyers, offering one cent reward for his arrest. Mr Mittong states that he was never bound to Meyers, and complains seriously of his treatment. The letter is too personal to publish.

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SOAP, SOAP.—Mr. Charles W. Doll is now in this place and is the Agent for the best toilet and washing soap, we ever used. If any one don't believe us, just let them go to Mr. Doll, and he will give them a cake gratis for trial. He sells it in quantities, and also he wishes to dispose of Township wrights.—Money may be made out of it.

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### ANOTHER COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

The "All Hazard Boys" of Colerain Township, under the command of Capt. Alexander Compher, will leave for Harrisburg on Tuesday morning, next, the 29th inst. This is a fine company, and Captain Compher is one of the best drilled officers in the County. A rare chance for patriotic young men who wish to serve their country.

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ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas Knox, several days ago, whilst coming down Dry Ridge with a load of boards, met with a serious accident.—In attempting to get on one of the horses, he fell and the wheels of one side of the wagon run over his thigh, breaking the bone. It is supposed he will recover.

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THE LEGISLATURE.—The Harrisburg Telegraph, sums up the Legislature as follows: Senate, Rep. 23; Dem. 10—House, Union 58; Dem. 42. We will publish a correct list when we receive it.

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BLAIR COUNTY WHIG.—This paper has passed into the hands of Messrs. Brotherline & Keatly. It will, no doubt, be well conducted under them.

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AN EXCELLENT MAP—Lloyd's Military Map of the Southern States. For Sale by C. W. Greene, Bedford Pa.

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We received, the other day, a couple letters from Camp Crossman, Huntingdon County dated 19th inst. one from Mr. Samuel Tobias, and the other from Mr. W. A. Gates. Mr. Tobias was formerly a hand in this office. He says:

"We have elected part of our field officers, Capt. James Bell, Lieut. Colonel, Captain James Crowther, Major. With them at the head of it, we expect to become the best drilled regiment in the State. We have received part of our uniforms. Such as shoes, caps, stockings, drawers, shirts and blankets, and expect the rest in a short time. One of our boys, named S. Blake, was shot on the 18th inst in the leg, by one of the guards whilst he was, coming into camp, which has caused a great deal of excitement. Our officers are well liked by the men."

Mr. Gates says: "They are in the gayest spirits. There are about twelve hundred men in camp. The name of the Regiment is the Juniata Regiment, and it is composed of good and brave men. We have plenty to eat.—There have been a great many lies circulated through Morrison's Cove in relation to our officers. They are false. Our officers do all in their power to make us comfortable. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Capt. E. D. Brisbin for his generosity and kindness."

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SYRACUSE, Mo. Oct. 18.—The rebel Gen. Hardee, who has recently been reported in Kentucky, is said to be marching to the aid of General Price, with twenty thousand troops, and is expected to reach him by next Sunday.

Nothing has been heard from our advance guard beyond the Osage, to-day.

IRONTON, Mo., Oct 17.—No other bridge than that at Big River has been interfered with by the rebels on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and no rebels are now known to be near the road.

The Eighth Wisconsin Regiment is now here, and another regiment, with Major Schofield's battery of artillery, is understood to be on the road, which will make this point secure against attack.

The rebels are reported in large force twenty-five miles below this point, but nothing definite is known as to their number or design.

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☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### IMPORTANT FROM GEN. STONE'S COLUMN.

### COLONEL BAKER KILLED.

The following despatch from Gen. STONE'S command to the headquarters here has been received:

EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 21.—This morning at 1 o'clock, five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts crossed the river at Harrison's Island at daybreak. They had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburg without meeting the enemy, and they still hold on, supported by the remainder of the regiment and part of the Twentieth.

A gallant reconnoisance was made early this morning by Major MIX, of Col. VAN ALLEN'S cavalry, and Capt. STEWART, assistant adjutant general, from Edward's Ferry towards Leesburg, with 30 cavalry. They came on the Fourteenth Mississippi rebel regiment, received their fire at 35 yards, returned it with their pistols, and fell back in order, bringing in one prisoner. We have possession of the Virginia side of Edward's Ferry.

Additional accounts say that, up to three o'clock to-day, General STONE held his position satisfactorily, though his comparatively small force upon the island is engaged with some four thousand of the enemy.

A subsequent despatch, received late this afternoon, says:

"General EVANS (in command of the rebel forces) has four field pieces and three pieces masked, with about 4,000 men. A prisoner who was taken mentions that he has 4,000 rebel troops, and expects reinforcements."

General STONE at that time believed he could occupy Leesburg to day and hold it.

The despatch is dated Edward's Ferry.

### LATEST AND IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Midnight—General Stone crossed the Potomac, this morning, with one portion of his command, at Edward's Ferry and another at Harrison's Island.

Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers, and a part of General Stone's command, as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and continued, without much effect, until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Colonel Baker, (Senator from Oregon.)

The Union force engaged numbered about 1,800, and were attacked by a force supposed to be from 5 000 to 10 000.

*At this juncture, Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict.*

Immediately before he fell, he despatched Major Young to General Stone, to apprise him of the condition of affairs, and General Stone immediately proceeded in person toward the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Colonel Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss.

Gen. Stone reports that the left wing retired in good order. He will hold possession of Harrison Island and the approaches thereto.

Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. Stone during the night.

The remains of Colonel Baker were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city on Wednesday. He held his commission as colonel from the State of Pennsylvania, having lately received it at the hands of Governor CURTIN, as commander of the California Regiment.

## THE FIGHT NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

### A HANDSOME UNION VICTORY.

*SIX COMPANIES WHIP 3,000 REBELS.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17.

Col. Geary, in his dispatch about the affair at Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry, of which we gave substantially the same account last night, states that he crossed the river, with 1,000 men from his own and the 13th Massachusetts Regiment, surprised a rebel force two or three times as large, charged it with bayonet, and drove it three miles, capturing a 32-pounder, killing or wounding 150 Rebels, loosing 4 men killed and 10 wounded, one mortally.—The dispatch was written on the top of the cannon captured.

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BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 17

Passengers from Harper's Ferry state that there was quite a battle yesterday, near that place, between two Regiments of Mississippi and Alabama soldiers and the 1st Regiment of Wisconsin and some companies of the 13th Massachusetts Regiment. While the cannonading was going on across the river, Col. Geary crossed with a force and stormed the battery, and succeeded in capturing one 32 pounder, which he brought back with him across the river into camp. A considerable number were killed and wounded on both sides. The capture of the cannon is confirmed by a dispatch from Gen. Banks.

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A gentleman from near Harper's Ferry furnishes the particulars of a fight between six companies, consisting of parts of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, the 31 Wisconsin, and the 13th Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. John W. Geary, and 3,000 Rebels.

Early yesterday morning the Rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Hights, at Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack with artillery upon three companies under Major J. P. Gould stationed on the north side of the Potomac.

A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the 3d Wisconsin Regiment crossed the river, formed into line, and drove the enemy back, and succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. They were, however compelled to retreat, which they did in good order, to the river. Here they were reinforced by three other companies, and they then, with Col. Geary at their head, marched upon the enemy, and, after hard fighting, drove them from their position and recaptured the 32 pounder, a columbiad.

Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated.

The enemy had seven pieces of artillery, 500 cavalry, together with their infantry, and were completely routed and driven back some three miles.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven, while that of the enemy is at least one hundred and fifty. Col. Ashby, who was at the head of the enemy, is among the rebels killed.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Thursday, Oct. 17.

Col. Geary, with a part of the force under his command, achieved a glorious victory yesterday at Bolivar, Va., against a greatly superior force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, capturing one 32-pounder, and some prisoners, who report that the rebel loss was not less than 150 in killed and wounded. Our loss was four killed and seven wounded, one mortally, and one missing.

Col Geary was slightly wounded by a shell. The fight lasted five hours.

## Affairs in Western Vriginia.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Elkwater, gives the following account of the retreat of the Confederates, under Floyd, and the destruction of their camp equipage, &c.:

When we arrived at the summit of the mountain commanding a view of the scene, a universal exclamation of admiration burst from the most unpoetic of our jaded soldiers. But our long march was unrewarded by sight of the Secessionists. They had all fled. The men quenched their thirst and filled their canteens from a beautiful stream of crystal water that gushed from the mountain side.

While the party was partaking of a hasty meal, Col. Marrow, with a portion of the cavalry, proceeded to Big Spring, where the enemy's headquarters had been at the time of our former visit. Here ruin and desolation, in strong contrast to the beauties of the scene they had just left, stared us in the face on every hand. From a farmer whom we found in the vicinity we learned that the enemy fled immediately after our former reconnoisance, supposing our party was the advance guard of a large army. Their flight must have been precipitate for their tents were left standing, though slashed and riddled so as to render them useless to us, and army stores of all kinds were scattered in the wild confusion around. We also found the charred barrels of a great number of guns, bowie knives and other weapons that had been consigned to the flames.

From this unusual sign, even in a retreating army, we infer that there has been insubordination in camp, and that a portion of the troops have disbanded and gone home in disgust. This belief is strengthened by some secession letters found upon the ground.

The correspondent expresses the opinion that the campaign in Western Virginia is at an end for this season. He says:

From this point the road becomes impassable. The mud is belly deep to a horse, and precludes all possibility of a further advance toward the retreating foe. The great number of wagons left by the road side attests with what difficulty the enemy has retired. In order to render transportation at all possible they had been compelled to split trees, and by laying them close together build the road for a distance of ten miles at least.

This will, in all probability, close the campaign in Western Virginia. The enemy has had but poor luck in this part of the country. They have been defeated in every instance, and are now rapidly failing back upon Staunton and beyond. Pursuit is impossible, even with sufficient force to meet them in an open field, for the roads are impassable.

## A Federal Victory in Missouri.

*JEFF THOMPSON AND LOWE ROUTED.*

### FOUR BIG GUNS CAPTURED.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., Oct 22.—The following despatch was received here this morning, and forwarded to headquarters at St. Louis.

FIELD OF BATTLE.
FREDERICKTOWN, October 22d.

In company with Col. Plummer's command, we have routed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5,000.

Their loss was heavy, while ours was small, and confined principally to the First Indiana Cavalry.

We captured four heavy guns.

Lowe, the rebel leader was killed.

Major Gavitt and Hymen of the Indiana cavalry were killed in a charge on a battery.

The command of Col. Plummer, referred to above, was on Friday morning last, ordered from Cape Girardeau with instructions to move towards Fredericktown, and cut off the retreat of Thompson and Lowe's army.

This force consisted of Marsh's Eighteenth Illinois regiment, a section of Taylor's battery, and Stewart and Leipermann's companies of cavalry, all from Cairo. Also part of Plummer's Eleventh Missouri, a part of Ross's Twenty first Illinois and a section of Campbell's battery all from Cape Girardeau.

The force from this point was composed of the Twentieth Illinois, Col. Carlin, Thirty-third Illinois, Col. Hovey; Twenty-first Illinois, Col. Alexander; Eighth Wisconsin, Col. Murphy; First Indiana Cavalry, Col. Baker; Captain Hawkins's Independent Missouri Cavalry, and four six-pounders and two twenty-four pounders, under Major Schofield, of the First Wisconsin Light Artillery.

[Fredericktown, where the action above mentioned took place, is the county seat of Madison county, and is about twenty miles southeast of Pilot Knob.]

## FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

We learn from a gentleman direct from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry that the Rebels again appeared upon Loudoun and Bolivar Heights yesterday morning, and renewed their attack upon the Union forces under Major Gould with artillery. Major Gould fired upon them with the columbiad captured from them on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until they had burned the large mill of A. W. Herr, Esq., and took the miller prisoner, whom they charge with having given information to the Union forces of the twelve thousand bushels of wheat brought there to be ground. The firing was progressing when our informant left.

The enemy notified the citizens of Harper's Ferry that they intended to fire the town, and in consequence of this the women and children were fleeing in terror to this side of the river.

Major Gould was throwing shot and shell from Maryland Heights after the Rebels, and was satisfied that he could keep them off until reinforcements could reach him.

Col Geary was slightly wounded in the calf of the leg on Tuesday by the explosion of a shell.

Colonel Kenly's First Maryland Regiment passed near Frederick on Thursday on its way to Darnestown to join General Banks' column. This regiment has obtained a high character for discipline and efficiency.

### More Vandalism at Harper's Ferry—Herr's Mill Burnt by the Rebels—A Rebel Force Driven from Loudoun Heights by the Federal Artillery on the Maryland Shore.

SANDY HOOK, Oct 18—The spacious mill of Messrs. Herr & Welsh, at Harper's Ferry, was fired this afternoon by the Rebels and is now in flames and will be completely destroyed. The mill was burnt by a force under Colonel Ashby after our troops had taken twenty thousand bushels of wheat, collected there by the Rebels. After removing the wheat the Federal troops retired to their original position opposite the Ferry, after their victorious engagement at Berlin.

As soon as the Rebels commenced their work of destruction Major Gould, in command of this post, ordered his three companies, C, I and K, and a detachment of Col. Geary's Pennsylvania Regiment, under arms, and Capt. Tompkins, of the Rhode Island Artillery, opened fire from the Maryland Heights, whilst Capt. Shriver, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, also opened with his two twelve-pounders and the thirty-two-pounder, all pouring a telling fire into the Rebels, who made their appearance on Loudoun Mountain, driving them back so as to prevent the further destruction of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, which is threatened by Col. Ashby. The few remaining residents at the Ferry are rapidly emigrating into Maryland.

## FROM MISSOURI.

### DEFEAT OF THE REBELS ON LYNN CREEK.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 20.—It is reported that acting General Wyman, who left Rolla several days since with about twenty five hundred men, has arrived at Lynn Creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killing a considerable number, and taking over two hundred prisoners. He also captured eighteen wagon loads of goods belonging to McClurg & Co., a prominent Union firm, whom the rebels had robbed.

The advices from Gen. Fremont are to 7 o'clock on Friday night. He is still at Warsaw, and the pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished on Saturday.

Gen. Sigel's division had crossed the river.

It was reported in our camp at Warsaw that Gen. Price had been largely reinforced by the rebels under McCulloch, and that the combined forces were fortifying Osceola, where they intended to give Fremont battle.

## FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The following despatch has been received from an officer at Pilot Knob, dated 10 o'clock last night:

Major Gavitt, of the First Indiana Cavalry, made an attack on the enemy this morning, when, discovering the strength and position of the rebels, he fell back upon Col. Alexander's force of 600 infantry of the Twenty-first, Illinois Regiment, and one piece of artillery.

The enemy followed, fighting all the way.

Major Gavitt then got his gun in position, and, concealing his infantry, caused a part of his command to retreat further, thus drawing the enemy into an ambuscade, and forcing them to fall back with heavy loss.

## FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Oct: 18.—Yesterday, General Sherman telegraphed an urgent demand for reinforcements, and in the evening, when Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived in this city from Louisville, despatches were immediately sent to Pittsburg, Indianapolis, and Chicago, ordering 8,000 troops to be forwarded to General Sherman by special trains.

These troops are doubtless now well on their way, and apprehension for the safety of Louisville may, therefore, be dismissed.

Everything indicates action in that direction, and important news may be expected speedily from the Central Kentucky column.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, evening.—Gen. Stevens having been ordered to a more important field of duty, he will be followed by the Highland Regiment, which he but recently commanded as Colonel.

A New York and two Pennsylvania regiments are alternately on picket duty at Vienna, where the Highlanders have been similarly employed.

Persons attached to the steam tug Resolute report that about ten o'clock this morning, while off Occoquan creek, near Budd's Point, the cable by which the Resolute was towing the schooner Fairfax, from Philadelphia, broke, when the latter drifted towards the shore, and the rebels started out in boats and captured her.

The Resolute was, it is added, fired at from the battery in that vicinity, but being unable to render assistance, made her way to Washington, where she arrived this evening.

The Fairfax was heavily laden with hay. It is reported that the rebels had stretched a chain over the river to impede the passage of vessels. The Resolute being of lighter draught than the Fairfax passed over it.

Gen McCall, with the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, together with cavalry and artillery, left Prospect Hill early this morning on a reconnoissance.

Information received to-night states that they had reached Drainsville, about ten miles from Prospect Hill, without opposition.—Drainsville is within about fifteen miles of Leesburg.

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Sam Houston is at last thoroughly converted to Secessionism. In a letter to the Richmond Inquirer he avows his entire sympathy with the rebellion, and says that he opposed Secession until Texas voted herself out of the Union, but that since that time he has obeyed the will of his constituents, and has "performed all the acts of a dutiful and loyal citizen of the Southern Confederacy."

## Naval Success at Chincoteague.

The United States steamer Louisiana, Commander MURRAY, which has been on duty for some time past off Chincoteague Island has captured a dozen schooners which had no clearance papers.

On the 5th instant two boats' crews from the steamer had a spirited encounter whilst proceeding to capture a Confederate schooner in Chincoteague Inlet. It appears by the official report of Commander Murray to Commodore Goldsborough, that the boat expedition sent to cut out the schooner fell into a trap.—When the boats, containing twenty-three men, had got within three hundred yards of the schooner, they were attacked from the shore by a force of three hundred Confederates.—Instead of retreating under the pelting fire of the enemy, the spirited leader of the expedition (Acting Master Furnis) gave the order to pull ahead, and the boats were rushed through the fire until they got alongside under cover of the schooner's sides. They found her aground and so they made a breastwork of her, and opened a destructive fire upon the enemy.—This and a few shot from the long gun of the Louisiana, which had prudently followed her boats in as far as the depth of water would permit, obliged the rebels to retire; whereupon the schooner was burnt.

Mr Furniss estimates the loss of the rebels at eight in killed and wounded, as he saw that number carried off. Our loss was one seriously wounded, (Acting Master Hooker,) and three very slightly.

In concluding his report Capt. Murray says: "I have nothing but praises to bestow on those engaged in the boats for their coolness and intrepidity, when assailed by such overwhelming odds. They were yet some three hundred yards from the schooner when fired upon, but they preferred pushing on and returning through it, rather than fail in accomplishing their object."

Chincoteague Inlet, where it occurred, is in Accomac county, Virginia, on the Atlantic side of that narrow strip of land whose extreme point is called Cape Charles, and forms one limit of the mouth of Chesepeake Bay. Chincoteague lies just on the Maryland and Virginia line. This peninsula, separated by the width of the Chesepeake from the main land of Virginia, but united to Maryland and Delaware, affords the insurgents unusual chances for dispatching small craft with supplies to points further South. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Louisiana has captured a dozen schooners there within a few weeks.

### NEW BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Events on the Potomac are rapidly drawing to a head.

The enemy occupied themselves in the erection of new batteries on the Virginia shore of the river so that the navigation is more perilous to-day than it has yet been.

The Federal gun-boat Union went down the river last night, with an army paymaster on board, but returned this morning, having been unable to pass the batteries.

### *TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG.*

The following message by telegraph was received at Cleveland last evening:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

*Hon J H. Wade*, President Pacific Telegraph—Sir: Permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the Overland Telegraph line West to this city; to commend the energy displayed by yourself and associates in the rapid and successful prosecution of a work so beneficial and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of the dwellers on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of our continent.

Utah has not seceded, but it is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in successful enprises as the one so far completed.

BRIGHAM YOUNG

### *PENNSYLVANIA QUOTA FILLED.*

HARRISBURG, Oct 19.—In consequence of the recent requisition made upon Pennsylvania by the National Government, the impression seems to have gone abroad that a large number of regiments are still required, and Governor Curtin is beset with applications to accept new regiments. This is an error. Pennsylvania has already a sufficient number of regiments to meet all the requisitions made upon her by the National Government, and they are now being filled and equipped as rapidly as could be desired. Gov. Curtin, therefore, has no power to accept any new regiments at this time.

### OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA this year elected only Representatives, part of a Senate, Judges in some districts, and local officers. The new Senate is Republican or "People's" by nearly three to one, the House ditto by a smaller majority. The Pennsylvania soldiers in the Union armies were entitled to vote as if at home, and the non-return of their votes leaves many local results in uncertainty.

OHIO elected a Union War State Ticket by some 50,000 majority—David Tod (Democrat) Governor. It is but justice to his Democratic opponent, H. J. Jewett, to state that he also declared himself for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The new Legislature will of course be strongly "Union," though pretty equally divided as to political antecedents.

IOWA has reelected Gov. Kirkwood and Chief Justice Lowe (Republicans) with a Republican to take Col. Curtis's place in Congress, (House.) The Legislature is understood to be also Republican.

MINNESOTA has re-elected Gov. Ramsey (Republican) and gone Republican generally by a heavy majority.

In all cases we believe the vote is light.

*Baltimore City* has chosen Unionists to fill her Municipal Councils (half elected this year.) The Secessionists did not see fit to contest.

From SCOTSIA, we learn that GEORGIA has re-elected Joseph E. Brown Governor by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. He is a great stickler for State Rights, and, though a Secessionist, obeys Jeff. Davis only when he sees fit.—*New York Tribune.*

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☞GOUT can be permanently cured by "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band." See Advertisement of "Great Cure," in another column.

October, 4th, 1861.

### *INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.*

New Orleans and Memphis papers to the 21 instant furnish the following intelligence:

The Mobile Register has a letter from Pensacola, under date of 25th ultimo, which says: "We have reports of several expeditions to the South. Let them come. Their tombs are open."

The Memphis Appeal (italics not ours) says: "The rumors relating to an attempted raid by a Lincoln horde of 25 000 vandals on our Southern coast are not without plausable probability That the expeditian will meet with a warm reception is most certain. Governor Brown and Gen. Lanton have had their eyes on the strategic points of the coast for some time, and what they have done in reference to such proposed visits will be known when the arrival takes place. We have no doubt the reports from that quarter will be only such reports as can be caused by the right sort of guns in the right place, served by the right sort of artillerists. It will be no Hatteras affair.

The New Orleans Delta states that Capt. Dan Hickok had made a requisition on the proper authorities for six rifled cannons, to be placed at the pickets stationed at the approaches of the new canal. The editor adds: "The captain is suspicious of gun boats, and wants to give them a hot reception if they come poking about there."

The same paper has a full and accurate description of the new gun boat fleet built and building at the Government Navy yards and private ship yards North. The names, tonage, number, and calibre of guns, &c. are given in detail.

Confirmatory of the verbal reports, we find in the New Orleans Crescent an order from the Governor of the State in regard to the organization of the State militia, "in order" (we quote the Crescent) "to prepare for an emergency that may come upon us." It is not doubted by the same authority that "there is force enough in the State to repel an invasion, come from whatever quarter it may."—The Governor's order directs that captains shall drill their companies each day, and empowers them to force the attendance of their men by placing all who refuse to do duty upon the list of persons who are suspected of being unsound in their allegiance to the Confederacy. The Crescent "hopes that all persons will at once respond to this order from the Governor, so that there will be no necessity for a black list of recreants and renegades. If we expect to save our city from capture and pillage, our wives, daughters, and sisters from the fate of the unfortunate women of Maryland, we must all shoulder our guns and prepare for a terrible struggle. We can beat off any invading force if true to ourselves, and that we will do it is as sure as anything in the future can be."

The Baltimore Telegraph on the 30th announced. "A sloop of war, name unknown, off the South Bar, steam frigate Richmond at the Southwest Pass, about one mile above the pilot station; sloop of war Vincennes and steam-gunboat Water Witch at anchor outside the Southwest Bar; the United States steam frigate Niagara and a store-ship off Pass-L'Outre."

The Louisiana Governor's "Order" calls into active service all persons from 18 to 45—except the subjects of a foreign Power or Government.

#### SENDING BACK THE COTTON.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th instant says: "The military authorities, acting with the advice of Generals Beauregard and Johnston, some weeks since published an official notice, in which they requested planters at the extreme South not to forward any more invoices of cotton into the State of Virginia, but to hold it until further advices. Contrary to this request several dealers forwarded by rail to Richmond several hundred bales, and it was immediately returned, and that, too, at the expense of the shippers, and it is the order of Provost Marshal, Gibson, of Richmond, to send back every bale which may hereafter be forwarded."

#### CONFISCATION OF NORTHERN DEBTS.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th instant says: "It was understood at Richmond by a gentleman who is connected with the Department of the Interior, that the returns were being made of debts due to the alien enemies with the utmost promptitude, and that from the city of Petersburg there would be realized a sum not less than six hundred thousand dollars. As for Richmond, it was difficult to estimate the aggregate, but the lowest estimate placed it at two millions of dollars."

## MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of A. H. Hull, Esq., in Union Tp. by A. H. Hull, Esq. Mr. THOMAS SLEEK to Miss MARY SMITH, both of S. Clairsville, Bedford Co. Pa.

## DIED.

On the 19th day of Oct. inst., Mr. GEORGE ICKES, aged 61 years, 8 months and 5 days.

Mr. Ickes was married Jan. 16th, 1820, to Susan Sleek, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Sleek, and lived a married life 41 years, 8 months and 10 days. Funeral sermon preached by the Rev. N. B. Gates, from 2 nd Samuel, 14 Chapt. and 14 verse.

## COURT PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. RUSSELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. NICELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 18th day of November next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Public Sale

## OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, dec'd, by virtue of the power given to them by said will, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on

THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D., 1861, at the late residence of said deceased, in said Township, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in said Township of South Woodberry, containing about

*ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES,*

being the mansion property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of David L. Replogle, Christian Koohendarfer and David Brumbaugh, with about 125 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are a good Log Framed House, two stories high, with a frame kitchen attached, a large frame barn, a large wagon shed, a stone spring house, a frame blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, a smoke house, dry house, carriage shed and an orchard of very choice fruit. There are also upon the property a good stone tenant house and stable. It is one of the best and most completely improved farms in Morrison's Cove. The land is limestone and is in a high state of cultivation and is well watered having at least seven never failing springs upon it, and altogether the property is one of the most excellent and desirable in this section of the state.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, situate in said Township, containing about forty four acres, adjoining lands of David O. Hoover, David Stuckey and others. This tract will be divided and offered in three pieces, or together to suit purchasers.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Drafts of the lands will be exhibited, and the terms of sale made known on day of sale.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE,
Executors of the last will, &c.,
of Richard Replogle, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 16th day of October 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 84 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house with kitchen attached, small spring house and stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Leonard May, John Metzgar and others, situated part in Juniata and part in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad G. Stube.

ALSO,

The undivided two thirds parts of one lot of ground fronting on Pitt Street, in Bedford Borough, and extending back about 240 feet to the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, and numbered in the general plan of said Borough, No. 195, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, and frame carpenter shop, adjoining lot of Andrew Middleton on the east, and lot of Eli Rouse on the west, situate in Bedford Borough, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Martin F. Bartgis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 105 acres, more or less, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Simon Ritchey, Adam Hinish and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of David Ritchey.

ALSO,

All Defl., Wm. Figard, his right, title and interest, in and to one tract of coal land containing 60 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable there on erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Devereux & Co., John L. Lane's heirs and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Wm. Figard.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Boor, Moses Dicken, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining the above described tract, Jacob Boor, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

ALSO, one other tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Oliver Hendrixson, widow Brant and others, and all situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Smouse.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast dwelling house, spring house, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James O'Neal, Elias Clarke and others; situate in West Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christian Stoner.

ALSO,

One tract of mountain land containing 250 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Rollins, John Cessna, Esq., and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Somerville.

ALSO,

By virtue of a special writ of Execution, upon a judgment in an action of ejectment, the following described real estate, to wit: Two lots of ground, situate in the town of Woodberry, in said County of Bedford, being lots numbered "seven" and "eight" in the plan of said town, bounded on the north by lots of John Dilz, on the south, by lot of Dr. Samuel Smith, and on the east, by main street, with a two story stone dwelling house, frame shop, bank barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of John and Patrick Burns.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

## LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at November Term, 3rd Monday, 18th day, 1861.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Henry Smith et al | vs. | Reuben Smith |
| Catharine Fickes | " | P. W. Lawrence et al |
| H. Fluck's Ex'rs | " | Christ. Bowser |
| Caldwell, English & Co. | " | John Cessna Esq |
| " " " | " | O. E. Shannon Esq |
| J. C. M'Lanahan et al use | " | A. J. Snively Esq |
| B. Boyd et al | " | Joseph Sellers |
| Artemas Bennett | " | Wm. Oss et al |
| John Tredwell | " | Joseph Holler |
| Elizabeth Donaldson | " | Hezekiah Chaney |
| Catharine Tricker | " | George Tricker |
| Som. & Bed. T. R. Co. | " | Davis & Bowles |
| George Cartwright | " | John Cessna, Esq |
| Francis D. Saupp | " | Fletcher & Bannon |
| Sewell Stewart | " | Patrick Burns |
| D. Washabaugh | " | W Anderson's Ex'r et el |
| Daniel L. Martin | " | John Benson |
| Charles W. Colvin | " | Wm. P. Schell, et al |
| Adam Croyle | " | George Beegle |
| Catharine Beals use | " | Val. B. Wertz |
| Jacob Keely | " | David Patterson |
| Colins, Dull & Co | " | E. L. Anderson Esq |
| " " " | " | John Cessna Esq |
| " " " | " | Nicholas Lyons. |

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'y's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed to distribute the money arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. May, hereby gives notice, that, he will for that purpose, meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday the 9th day of November, next, when and where all may attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Oct. 25, 1861. Auditor.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend applying to the Orphans' Court, at next November term, for a discharge as administrator of the estate of Allen Conley, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.—* URIAH CONLEY.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Daniel Young, Administrator of the estate of William Young, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd.

The account of David Miller, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Melchoir Fisher, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fisher, Guardian of Amanda Hammer, now Amanda Sleek, minor child of John Hammer, dec'd.

The account of Martin Boor, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Boor, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The account of William Keeffe, Administrator, with the will annexed, of John Keeffe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

### PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Wm. Trout, committee of Nicholas Boor, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'y's Office, Oct. 25, 1861.

## LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for November Term, 3d Monday, 18th day, 1861.

John Smith, Esq., Thaddeus Hoenstine, Anthony Zimmers, Jos. Dull, Esq., John Feighter, Michael Naugle, Henry Guyer, Benj. Valentine, Robert Steckman, Asa Silvers, Tobias Snider, Joseph Mitchell, David Fluck, Henry Mower Jr., Daniel Fletcher, John J. Potter, Wm. Lysinger, William T. Chapman, Esq., John Ferd, Hiram Davis, Amariah Wilson, Michael Hartman, Wm. Rock, Jr., Hezekiah Barkman.

List of Petit Jurors, drawn for November Term 3d Monday 18th day, 1861

Daniel May, David Shank, Jeremiah Mentzer, Wm. Kiser, Jacob Harshberger, John Byers, Jr., John Bauman, George Diehl, Peter M. Barten, Bazel Browning, John Spafer, Joseph Snowden, George Blymire, Jacob H. Bunn, Abraham M. Piper, David Miller, Esq., Jacob Carshman, Samuel Nicodemus, Thomas Grove, Thomas W. Horton, Esq., Jacob Smith, Michael Shafer, Wm. Leary, Jackson Morgart, Daniel Imler, Hugh Wilson, James C. Devore, Samuel Mix, Samuel Carpenter, Joseph W Tomlinson, Henry Yont, John B. Fluck, Esq., Peter Hull, Philip Felton, James J. McIlhaney; George Glossen, John Cypher, Moses McIlvaine.

Oct. 25, 1861.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the citation to Jacob Biddle, Trustee of Peter Biddle, to file an account of his trust. The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to take the evidence, find the facts, and report the same to the aforesaid Court, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where, all parties interested are notified to attend

JOHN PALMER,
Oct. 25, 1861. Auditor.

### STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, about the 1st June, last, thirteen head of Sheep, all white, one with a bell on, several with horns—a piece out of the ear of each—no other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct. 25, 1861. SAMUEL CLARK.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.—*

## DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and title of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker who is authorized to settle the books and notes of said firm. All accounts not settled by the 1st of December, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAKER, & CO.

Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

### A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased the goods of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

he will sell strictly for cash or produce or on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.

Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

### LADIES READ THIS.

## NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the city with a new stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Plumes, Flounces, Rushes, Taps, Laces, &c.

Velvets of all colors, and velvet ribbons of all widths, corded silks and silks of every variety.—Ladies dress caps, black and white, also zephyrs and shetland wool of all shades, sewing silk of all colors, cheap for cash.

Ladies call and examine for yourselves, Store East Pitt St., opposite Mr. R. Fyan's.

Oct. 18, 1861.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given to all concerned that at the next Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned will ask to be discharged from their office, of Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Shartzer, dec'd.

JOHN NYCUM,
Oct. 18, 1861. JACOB SHARTZER.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Elias Deli, Executor of John Snowberger, dec'd, to sell or mortgage the Real Estate of said dec'd, to pay debts, the undersigned, appointed to take the testimony and report the facts, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 11th day of November, 1861, at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Oct. 18, 1861. Auditor.

## BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All delinquent subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that they will be released from the payment of the 12 per centum interest chargeable under the charter of the Company, by making pay of the money due from them within thirty days from the 10th day of October, 1861; or by giving their notes payable with interest from date.

By order of the board, J. P. REED.
Treasurer.

Oct. 11th, 1861.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Saturday, the 2d day of Nov., 1861, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, warranted in the name of William Lane, March 16, 1802, containing 110 acres and allowance, &c.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in the Township and County aforesaid, adjoining William Lane's tract, with 15 dwelling houses, one Foundry, one Machine Shop, one Saw Mill, one Colliery, one Blacksmith Shop, and other out-buildings thereon erected.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining Thomas Davis' tract, warranted in the name of John Chevington, April 1st, 1792; containing 181½ acres, and allowance. The improvements on this tract consist of a dwelling house, with 6 acres of ground cleared and under fence.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining the two last tracts above mentioned; warranted in the name of Joseph Williams, March 16th, 1802; containing 438 acres and 88 perches.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining Jos Williams' tract, warranted in the name of Wm. Lane, August 12th, 1829; containing 168 acres and allowance.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining the William Lane tract, warranted in the name of Jos. Williams, March 14th 1807; containing 8 acres and 144 perches.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Grove, Joseph Williams and others; warranted in the name of Mordecai Williams, Aug. 14th, 1793; containing 140 acres and 73 perches and allowance, the above mentioned tracts of land being on the east side of the Raystown branch of the Juniata River and containing about 1300 acres, be the same more or less, on this tract there is erected a dwelling house, and about 5 acres of ground are cleared.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Grove, and others, warranted in the name of Michael Sipes, 1793; containing 100 acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate on the west side of the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, in Hopewell Township, County aforesaid, opposite Hopewell Iron Works, warranted in the name of Frederick Swartz, dated Dec. 2d, 1786; containing 91 acres and allowance. On this tract there is an apple orchard and about 80 acres cleared and under fence.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate on both sides of Yellow Creek, including mouth thereof, in Hopewell Township and County aforesaid, warranted in the name of James Piper, containing in all about 119 acres, the improvements on this tract consist of 5 houses, one grist mill, one barn, and 30 acres are cleared and under fence.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest, of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company of, in, and to, parts of several contiguous tracts of land, situate on Yellow Creek, Hopewell Township, County aforesaid, comprising a seat for water works, on Yellow Creek, aforesaid, and an oar bank on the River Mountain, being parts of several warrants, in the name of Hannah Montgomery, Robert Montgomery, Rebecca Mouns, Stephen Kerr, Hunter, Decker, Lane, Griffith, Swartz, Forrester, and Hinish; containing 1850 acres, more or less, together with all their right, title and interest accruing, or that may accrue to them, under deed of William Law to Jonathan Lesley, dated the 19th day of November, 1839; on these premises there is erected a dwelling house, and 40 acres are cleared and under fence.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, to a certain parcel of land, in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, containing 26 acres, more or less, which Milliken and Benedict purchased by articles of agreement dated the 4th day of March, 1837, from Jacob Fluck, more fully described in agreement with Stephen Weimar, dated March the 4th, 1860. On this tract there is an ore bank.

ALSO, all ore mines, ore leave rights and other mineral rights under the said article of agreement above mentioned; the above described property being known as the Hopewell Iron Works, embracing a water power of the Raystown branch with Furnace, Forge and Sawmill thereon erected.

ALSO, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said Township of Broadtop, on the banks of the Raystown branch of the Juniata, adjoining lands surveyed in the name of Montgomery and other lands of the said party of second part, containing 20 acres and 68 perches and allowance, &c., being the same tract of land which Henry V. Clouse, of Broad Top Township, in the County of Bedford, Penn'a, and Barbara, his wife, by indenture dated the 6th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for Bedford County, record book, A. E., page 34, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, their successors and assigns. The improvements on this tract consist of one house and stable, about 20 acres are cleared and under fence.

And all the above described property taken in execution as the property of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, and to be sold for cash.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 18, 1861.

### BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2d day of Sept. A. D., 1861, before the judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, to wit: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue, Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq., James resides in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte and Martin, reside in Ohio, and the others in Bedford County, Charlotte, intermarried with Martin Reiley, Eliza, intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., William, George M., Charles W., Margaret, intermarried with John M. Robison, Reuben and John E., all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the third Monday, 18th day of November, next, to except or refuse to take the real estate of said Eliza Colvin, dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of Partion or Valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, for that purpose directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 18th day of Sept., A. D., 1861.

L.S. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

## OATS WANTED.

5,000 BUSHELS OF OATS wanted immediately, for which the CASH will be paid upon its delivery at Camp Thomas, Cumberland, M'D

H. K. BUTLER,
Quarter Master 2nd Potomac Reg. Home Brig.

Oct. 18, 1861.

### Old Postage Stamps.

OLD postage stamps and envelopes, will be exchanged for new ones, at the Bloody Run Post Office, for six days from the date of this notice. After that time all letters with the old stamps upon them will be sent to the dead letter office.

ELI B. RAMSEY,
Oct. 18, 1861.—* P. M. Bloody Run.

## CAUTION.

Whereas my wife, Rebecca, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

DAVID L. SUTERS.

Oct. 11, 1861.

*PUBLIC SALE OF*

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer the whole of the real estate of

DANIEL MEANS, DEC'D

for sale upon the premises in Black Valley, Monroe Township, on

*FRIDAY, 1ST NOV., NEXT.*

The real estate consists of two tracts, viz: the Mansion tract, containing about **200 acres**, and having thereon erected a Saw Mill and Barn, (dwelling house having been burnt.) This tract contains an excellent *water power*. The head and tail race are already dug. There is no better locality for a Mill or Tan Yard. Both are in demand and much needed in the neighborhood. An abundance of bark is close by and cheap. This property is not more than 6 or 7 miles from the present terminus of the Broadtop Railroad now under contract and soon to be completed.

The road is a solid ridge road leading from the rail road to the premises. The land is good for farming purposes But for either of the purposes suggested—a Mill or Tan Yard—there is a rare opportunity presented for a profitable investment.

The other tract is a mountain tract, adjoining the above—is well timbered and in connection with the Mansion tract is valuable. It contains about 250 acres and has a dwelling house and shop thereon erected—about 40 acres cleared.

About one half of the mansion tract is also cleared and balance well timbered

TERMS:—One third in hand at confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

O. E. SHANON,
Administrator of Daniel Means, dec'd.

Oct. 4, 1861.

*PUBLIC SALE*

## OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises near St. Clearville, in St Clair Township in said County, on SATURDAY THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER, NEXT, a house and lot of ground, situate in said Township, late the property of Joseph P. Carver, dec'd, bounded by land of Dr. S. G. Statler, George Hoenstine and Henry Beckley, containing four acres. The location of this property is a desirable one, making it worth the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home, being in sight of the village of St. Clearville, near the Bedford road. The improvements are A LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, and frame stable; also a wash house and carpenter's shop, with lumber shed attached, with a good well of water at the door, the ground being all inclosed with post and rail fence and partly set with choice fruit trees.

TERMS:—Cash

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MICHAEL WERTZ
Sept. 5 1861. Adm'r.

*PUBLIC SALE OF*

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in South Woodberry Township, on

SATURDAY, 9TH OF NOVEMBER, NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, viz: A tract of Land, adjoining David L. Replogle, on the East, David T. Miller, on the North and West, and Christian Eversole, on the South, containing sixty eight acres, more or less. There is an orchard of choice fruit and good running water upon the property—also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop, thereon erected.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

DAVID T. MILLER,
Adm'r of the Estate of Susannah Miller, dec'd.

Oct. 4, 1861.

### NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Daniel Sleigter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, being the mansion place, containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, situate in Monroe Township, and County of Bedford, aforesaid leaving issue, ten heirs, or the children of heirs, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died and afterwards was married with John Hall, and is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham, and Nicholas Garlick, Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford County, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is unknown, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James G. McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, Daniel Sleighter, Louisa Anna, intermarried with Barclay Marcley, Matilda, intermarried with Sol. Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, and is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, Jos. Sleighter, all residing in Bedford County and William Sleighter, residing in Blair County, California.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of October, 1861, when and where all parties may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 4, 1861.

*PUBLIC SALE*

## OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, on Saturday 2d day of November, next, at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd.

One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Philip Chugman, John Moss and William Wigfield and others, unimproved and well timbered, with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres more or less.

One other tract of land in same township, adjoining lands of Philip Chugman, John Wigfield and others, containing 29 acres, unimproved.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

Adm'r of BENJ. WIGFIELD, dec'd.

Oct. 4, 1861.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS testamentary, on the last will and testament, of Samuel Sill, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims, will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL WALTER,
Oct. 11, 1861. Executor.

### TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified against tresspassing on the premises of the subscriber, either by hunting, fishing stealing hickory nuts or going through my grain fields. The law will be inforced against all, without respect to persons, so offending.

Persons can gather hickory nuts on asking leave of the subscriber, by giving him half that are gathered.

CHARLES SMITH.

Bedford Tp., Sept. 27, 1861.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth of Penn'a use of Charlotte Steckman, David Steckman, vs. Job O'Neal. | } | In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 50 Feb. term 1861, Vend. Exponas No. 4, Sept. term 1861. |

And now Sept. 6, 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, raised on sale of defendants real estate by virtue of the above writ.

By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 23d day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

*PROF. WOOD'S*

## RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hysteria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities*. Also Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints. Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, or between the Shoulders, predisposition to Night Colds, Heading and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more such, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked, and as it acts directly and persistently upon the bilary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the secretions and excretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequence following a change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for it cannot exist with out health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final hour it will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.*—*Make a trial.* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only in your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so hurried up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD Proprietor, 441 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

### Allegheny Male AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

**$22 50** will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address,

CHARLES H GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

### To the People of Bedford AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including Brinckle's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties, Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherwise. For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Penn'a.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. D. Beegle, use of Wolf & Co. vs. Fred'k. Shimer. | } | In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 154, May term 1858, Vend. Exponas No. 80, April term, 1861. |

Sept. 2d 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the Sheriff's hands raised on sale of Defendants Real Estate by virtue of the above writ.

By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in Bedford on Monday the 28th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOLOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

*Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.*

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled excellences of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B.

**THE INQUIRER**
putlished every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
**DAVID OVER.**
*TERMS:*
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.
*Advertisements* not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
*Job Printing* of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**John Palmer,**
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.-tf

**J. W. LINGENFELTER,**
**Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor**
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

**John Major,**
**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,**
**Hopewell, Bedford County.**
COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

**R. D. BARCLAY,**
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
**BEDFORD, PA.,**
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. R. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Msj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

**DENTIST.**
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, prepared, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

**DR. B. F. HARRY**
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
Nov. 6, 1857.

**Dr. F. C Reamer,**
**Physician and Surgeon.**
**Respectfully tenders** his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

## NOTICE
*TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.*

THE annual examination of Teachers, will take place in the several townships, as follows, to wit:
In West Providence, at Bloody Run, on Oct. 9th; in East Providence, at Householder's, on the 10th; in Monroe, at Clearville, on the 11th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's on the 12th; in Hopewall, at Dasher's on the 14th; in Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 15th; in Liberty, at Stonerstown, on the 16th; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 17th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise, on the 18th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill, on the 21st; in St. Clair, at Eight Square, on the 22d; in Napier and Schellsburg, at Schellsburg, on the 23d; in Juniata, at Buenavista, on the 24th; in Bedford Township, at Bedford, on the 25th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 28th, in Harrison, at McVicker's School House, at the foot of the ridge, on the 29th; in Bedford Borough, on the 30th; in Cumberland Valley, at Centerville, on the 31st; in Colerain, at Rainsburg, on Nov. 1st; in Southampton, at Chaneysville, with a lecture at night on common schools, on the 2d.
N. B. Satisfactory evidence of good morals and propriety of conduct must be furnished by each teacher; and without which the certificate will be withheld, no matter what the other qualifications may be.
Each Teacher will be required to be examined in the township in which he is an applicant for a school.
A public examination will be held in Bedford, on the third and fourth Saturday's—(16th and 23d) of Nov. for the *special accomodation* of all those *teachers* who *may fail* to be present at the examination in their respective townships.
No private examinations will be given in the meantime.
Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.
Directors and citizens are requested to be present.
GEORGE SIGAFOOS,
County Superintendent.
Sept. 6, 1861.

*EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.*

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.
NATHAN ROBISON,
Executor, Southampton Township.
Sept. 6, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

## WANTED.
AN experienced workman will be given liberal wages and constant employment, in a wolen manufactory, if application be made immediately. One acquainted with all branches of the business is desired. A married man with a small family will be prefered. All letters, inquiring for further particulars, will receive prompt attention.
Address the subscriber at Bedford; Pa.
JOHN LUTZ.
Oct. 4, 1861-c

*AUDITOR'S NOTICE.*

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to review and examine the account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will, &c., of John Hammers, dec'd, report the facts and a distribution of whatever funds may be found in his hands, amongst the heirs of said dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 18th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.
JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4. 1861. Auditor.

*AUDITOR'S NOTICE*

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, in and for Bedford County, to distribute the assets in the hands of Wm. Gillespie, Administrator of the estate of Nicholas Kegg, dec'd, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 24th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can appear if they see proper.
JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4; 1861. Auditor.

*AUDITOR'S NOTICE.*

Commonwealth of Penn'a. } In the Court of
use of Charlotte Steckman, } Common Pleas of
David Steckman, } Bedford County, No.
vs. } 50 Feb. term 1861,
Job O'Neal. } Vend. Exponas No. 4, Sept. term 1861.

And now Sept. 6, 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, raised on sale of defendants real estate by virtue of the above writ.
By the Court.
The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 23d day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

## FOR SALE
OR
## TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.
Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*
O. E. SHANNON.
Sept. 13, 1861.

*EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.*

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton late of Southampton Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
FREDERICK BUXTON,
Sept. 27, 1861. Executor.

*ELECTION NOTICE.*

THE stockholders of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, are hereby notified that the annual election of President and Directors of said company, will be held at the Bedford Springs, on Thursday, the tenth day of October, next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., of said day.
W. W. ANDERSON,
Sept. 27, 1861. Secretary.

**For Sale.**
A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Aug. 9, 1861.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

DWARF pear trees, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22 1860.

## Iron City College
**$85.00**
Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of
**$2000,00 per Annum,**
immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.
☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Trees! Trees! Trees!
THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of
**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,**
Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of
APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.
ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.
*GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.*
ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy
**EVERGREENS,**
suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.
## DECIDUOUS TREES
for street planting and a general assortment of
**Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.**
ROSES of choice varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.
Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.
☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.
Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
Sept. 20, 1861.

## WASHINGTON HOTEL,
**BEDFORD, PA.**
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

**Paper Hanging and Painting.**
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinit . He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

*AUDITOR'S NOTICE.*

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of Elizabeth Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861 at 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

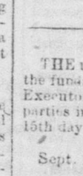
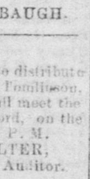
**Notice to Assessors.**
THE Assessors (elect) of the several Townships and Boroughs are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office, on Friday the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive their books, instructions &c. By order of the Commissioners. H. NICODEMUS.
Sept. 20, 1861.-c Clerk.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.
Aug. 30, 1861.

*AUDITOR'S NOTICE.*

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

**NOTICE.**
THE Pamphlet Laws for the session of 1861, have been received, and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.
S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Proth'ys Office, Sept. 20, 1861.

## ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

**Administrator's Notice.**
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Aug. 2, 1861. Adm'r.

**Northern Light.**
THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

## Drugs and Books.
**H. C. REAMER,**
**Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,**
*At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer*

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Has received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black. Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.
☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION,**
**Philadelphia.**
*A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermaterrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

*NOTICE.*

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—
This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same.
Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.
To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.
Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. GRAMER & CO.

## HO! FOR THE WAR!
**JACOB REED,**
**Bedford, Pa.**
RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash.* The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.
SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Poi de Chevres Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.
MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.
HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.
GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.
All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.
Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.
May 17, 1861.

## MENGEL HOUSE,
*JULIANA STREET,*
**BEDFORD, PA.**
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

## JUNIATA MILLS.
THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also
**Carding and Fulling,**
for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.
☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.-z

## MRS. S. E. POTTS.
HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
**WINTER GOODS,**
such as
**DRESS GOODS**
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

**SHRINER'S**
## MASTER OF PAIN.
**THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,**
*For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c. &c., And for the Relief of, Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.*

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain.* If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a lanel printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

## NEW GROCERY,
**Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.**
THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, operi, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.
All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

## UNION HOTEL,
**BEDFORD, PA.**
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.
The Stable will be attended by a careful an attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

**DWELLING HOUSES**
## FOR SALE.
THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.
The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.
June 21, 1861.-tf.

## BLANKS! BLANKS!!
BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

**BLANK DEEDS,**
A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

**HARD TIMES**
## MADE EASY!
**Good News for the Unemployed.**
1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*
## ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
## WATCHES,
## JEWELRY,
*AND*
## SILVER-PLATED-WARE
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
**AN ENTIRELY NEW**
AND
## ORIGINAL PLAN.
25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*
All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this
## NEW ENTERPRISE,
Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail
## A PREMIUM CATALOGUE
Containing
**OUR INDUCEMENTS,**
Which afford
## A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
## MONEY
without risk, together with
## FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
## NOVEL PLAN!
To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to
**GEORGE G. EVANS,**
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 10, 1860.

**SHRINER'S**
## BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
**For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.**
*From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.*
BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.
Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.
W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.
I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.
We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used
LEVI SMITH
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

## TELEGRAPHIC
**LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR**
JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic
## DRY GOODS,
Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.
Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of
*FANCY GOODS,*
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.
all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

## SPRING GOODS.
THE subscribers have received their supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.
A. B. GRAMER & CO.
May 10 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov. 9, 1860.